SOME NEW ROOKS.

A Cyclopiedta of Education From Co

There is now ready the first volume of a Cyclopædia of Education (The Macmillan Company), edited by PAUL MONROE, professor of the history of education in Columbia University, with the assistance of departmental editors and more than a thousand contributors. The undertaking is of exceptional interest and the work promises to be of great value. Such remarks as we may have to make in the way of specific criticism of the first volume are offered in hearty recognition of its general merit and are designed to promote the usefulness of the completed werk.

A Cyclopædia of Education" is alluring title at the present time. To an increasingly large number of perspicacious persons it seems as if the field covthe greatest of questions. No evelopædia can turn preacher, but it can do two things: By giving the history of education in its philosophy as well as its facts it can show how it has at various times revolutionized society and recreated human fibre. A clear eyed statement of present conditions. with such a mass of concrete data systemstically presented, ought to be more suggestive of vital reforms than any number of muckraking articles. For our own history. educational conditions, now largely in solution, the deeper acquaintance with can convey to all our teachers should strike many a spark of reform and suggestion. By its treatment of educational problems, from the most practical matters of air and ventilation in school rooms to the use of the methods of analysis and synthesis in teaching, it addresses itself in fact not only to all teachers, from kin- general articles. Of these there is room dergarten to university, but to a large includes biographies of educationally tional systems of education, &c. lonian education receives masterly treat-

whether the contributors have fully understood that their articles must not have the form of the general encyclopædic article but must be treated primarily in their educational aspects. This is usually successfully done, especially in such articles as "Calvinism in Education," "Chemistry," "Astronomy," &c. Reference shall be made later to some of the cases where this fundamental idea is ignored. When the majority of articles are so good it is a reviewer's duty to point out defects that can be remedied in future volumes. The cases which call for comment may be classified under: defective method of presentation, incomplete and unsystematic treatment, redundant treatment or complete omission. Some of these are due to defective scholarship, others to defective editing.

As an instance of defective method the article "Abbey Schools" instead of giving a statement of the constructive ork done in the Middle Ages by the monasteries is mainly a vehement attack on the monasteries as overrated institutions, in which the author seems to vent a personal antipathy to current opinion. Of course such a diatribe is here quite unsuitable and is besides contradicted by other articles. In this same volume the article "Benedictines" covers practically the same theme as "Abbey Schools," and Schools," schools which were mainly monastic, and where not so should be covered in the article "Cathedral Schools," &c. In the forthcoming article on "Monastic departmental editor should save space which is badly needed for other subjects.

Some such editorship was needed in so important an article as "Archæology." Here we should have had a definition of the subject, its educational value, its relation to art, literature, manners and customs: and a section on the use of museums in archæological instruction; to be followed by sections of prehistoric archeology, on Egyptian, Babylonian and Assyrian, Phœian and Hittite, Greek, Roman, early Christian, barbaric and medieval archeol ogy. These are all well known divisions of the subject taught in European institutions. Instead we find in this article no general definition or preamble and only two sections, one on Greek and one on Roman archæology, as if no other question, the teaching of archæology, is hardly touched upon. Perhaps one exare recognized, even slightly, in our unicusably dilatory in understanding the educational value of this most progressive and wide of humanistic studies. Perhaps also the same explanation holds good of the total omission of any article on the history of art. Although it is taught at that in this field so close to archæology we our educational scheme, while in Europe it is a standard subject from secondary to university education.

The same dangerous tendency to speak from the point of view of our present limited conditions rather than from that of the more advanced and thorough Old not consciously apotheosize our American

It is clear that in some cases the best scholars, even in the limited Anglo-Ameri- have found in them alone a classification can field, have not been secured; that often of the subject matter of Arabic education. the writer is even not a specialist at all.

a number of scientific, ethical, religious, the famous encyclopædia of Giles's prededeveloped very fully and systematically. France and partly also in Italy and Germany. Certainly Giles himself must have used it.

In the same way the author in treating fugitively of the education of the daughters of the nobility could have given us something definite and valuable had he known of the main contemporary document in the case, the "Hortus Deliciarum" "Garden of Delights," by Herrade of Landsberg, Abbess of Hohenburg (1167-1195). This book is an encyclopædia specially written by this noble lady in the course of a long experience at the head of a large institution for teaching the daughters of the German nobility, and gives the best standards at the close of the twelfth century. It comprises theology, philosophy, astronomy, physics, geography, chronology, mythology and An extraordinary number of through it to make the subjects attrac-Old World conditions which the cyclopædia | tive in a way unknown to the more austere methods of teaching young men. We mention merely these two main sources; many more could be added which were also used as educational text books from the twelfth century to the Renaissance But such deficiencies are small compared

to discuss only two, "Astrology" and "Arabic Education." Under "Astrology" been no such book attempted in English. the only ancient authority referred to is ing in certain endowed hostelries, free in-It is on a large scale; the present thick Ptolemy, in the second century A. D., quarto of 650 pages contains only A to Chu. and among the few references to modern The general editor is Paul Monroe of the writers we miss the only work that is of courses at a certain institution and then Teachers College at Columbia Univer- fundamental importance, the four vol- passing on the student confined himself sity, and the more than one thousand con- umes of Bouché-Leclercq. Even if the tributors are under the direction of a author was unacquainted with the recentnumber of departmental editors. The ly published important work of Vettius, the educational system. It was considscheme is comprehensive, dealing both Valens, Ptolemy's contemporary, it is in exwith history and present conditions. It cusable that he should not know the works of the Romans Manilius of the Augusprominent men of all ages, notices of tan age, Firmicus Maternus and Censorieducational institutions, reviews of na- nus, even if he did not wade through them, Even not to mention such earlier sources as the so little known a subject as Assyro-Baby- Hermetic books. Babylonia was of course the source of astrology, and the writer makes it originate there about 1,000 B. C. Of course the first point to consider is being apparently ignorant of King Sargon's great work on astrology, which was more than 2,000 years earlier, not to mention a quantity of other early Babylonian data. Neither do we find anything as to the astrology of Egypt or Greece. The history and the status of the "science" in the ancient world, both classic and Oriental, where astrology was so widely taught, so generally loved and feared, to the extent of almost ruling at last the lives of the majority of the population, is ignored, and only the pale aftermath in the Middle Ages and Renaissance finds any treatment. It is to be hoped that Prof. Monroe will insert an adequate article in the next volume under the title Divination.

More important is the case of the article "Arabic Education." The author of this article starts with the false premise that Arabic education was essentially Greek rather than Oriental, apparently misled by the fact that before Mohammed the Arabs as a race had but a meagre culture. Arabist could have informed him that when the Arabs overran the East, assimilated it and gave it new vigor it was the highly cultured Persians who furnished the controlling force in the new culture and education, and that this was supple mented by the equally cultured Syrians. both converts and Christians, and in a so does, in part, the article "Anglo-Saxon small way by the learned Jews. All these Schools," schools which were mainly monliterature was freely used and assimilated, but it never transformed the Oriental characteristics of these races, except per-Schools" it is hard to see how the ground haps in philosophy, and even there it canis any different. It would seem as if the not be said that they were any more transformed by Aristotle than was the West

Now as to details. What we should be told in an article of this sort can be summed up under four heads: (1) Mohammedan system of teaching and character and personality of the teacher; (2) form and history of the educational institutions; (8) life and method of work of the students: (4) subject matter of study. Of these four divisions only one, the last, is touched upon, and even that very imperfectly. Nothing is said of theology and jurisprudence, which were taught so thoroughly and in such detail as to constitute bodies of study corresponding to our faculties of theology and law. There were even separate faculties for the teaching of each of the four great systems of jurisprudence. A second large group of university studies branches existed; even in these the main of which no account is made is in the field of philology. Grammar became an elaborate and hair splitting science; Arabic planation is that only these two branches poetry, especially in its early Pre-Islamic form, was passionately studied; lexicoversities and colleges, which are inex- graphical and etymological studies were carried on with puristic preoccupation and a subtlety rivalling modern work. There were even rival schools, such as those of the "universities" of Basra and Kufa. It is in these studies which our author does not mention that "Arab" Harvard and Princeton, it is a sad fact genius was particularly brilliant with the same power of minute observation which are also obtuse laggards in every stage of made of these Oriental students the greatest botanists, physicians, chemists, geographers and travellers that the world had

thus far seen. The article refers to the Arab historical writings as superficial and credulous. Now, when compared to Western chronicles previous to the Renaissance they are World inscitutions appears in other arti- distinctly superior in amount, in detail, cles. Certainly the cyclopædia would in accuracy and in power of observation. To cite one instance, in the fourteenth deficiencies. A moderate case in point is century Ibn Khaldun in his prolegomena the article "Apprenticeship," showing to universal history gives us a philosophy abundant knowledge for England, fair for of history, with a clear discussion of the France, poor for Germany and Italy. This origin and development of man and of danger is natural. With few exceptions civilization which remained unequalled all the contributors are American or Eng. for nearly four centuries until Montesquieu and Gibbon. Had the encyclopædia writer known these prolegomena he would

Passing now to the question whether Several articles are so superficial or er- it is possible to give adequate information roneous as to fall far behind the corre- on the three sections of the subject not sponding ordinary articles in a general even touched upon in this article, methods encyclopædia. Unless this is remedied of education, institutions and teachers and it is difficult to see how the cyclopadia students, the answer is that such inforean take in every respect the [position of mation is available in greater abundance authority it deserves by the thoroughness even than it is for Western education of its scheme and the excellence of the during the corresponding centuries. Why has the author omitted them? A refer-Even in some of the best articles one ence to his list of authorities will explain. feels a lack of fundamental and broad With one possible exception it does not knowledge. In the extensely interesting contain a single work that by any stretch from the civil war. The cruisers built discussion of "Chivalric Education" for of the imagination could be considered for the Confederate Government in Brit-

gives as the subjects of knightly educaceivable that a non-Arabist should be Confederate States. The most extensive tion besides the trivium and quadrivium asked to write such an article, yet it is losses had been inflicted by the Alabama, political, economic and metaphysical is referred to. Still there are German subjects. The author should have cited and French monographs on the Arab enjoyed hospitality and obtained supplies academies and other parts of the subject learned man of his age. In Vincent's authors. To go on further, there are the Encyclopædia all Giles's subjects had been already mentioned prolegomena of Ibn Khaldun, with their masterly picture of and his work was undoubtedly the basis the theory and practice of Arabic educafor advanced teaching at that time in tion. In another translated work, the "Biographies of 865 Distinguished Men." by Ibn Khallikan (thirteenth century), details could have been found as to courses of study, books read, institutions attended. professors and the list of their works. The history and character of the principal 'Arabic academies (or medresseh) founded in the eleventh century and later can easily be ascertained, their charters, income, buildings, endowed professor ships, scholarships, &c. It would surprise some of us to learn that there existed in Damascus alone 126 such small colleges, and that three of them were medical colleges.

The way in which a professor at one of the educational mosques where most advanced lectures were given ran the intellectual gantlet, was inducted into his chair and conducted his classes is also an beautiful illuminations are scattered open book. Neither would it be hard to give a specific picture of the energetic and businesslike peripatetic life of the Mohammedan student at the time, travelling from Cordova to Cairo, Damascus, Kufa and elsewhere to complete his education, and incidentally seeing a good bit of the world, because each university was noted for certain specialties. We can see how dominating were the majority of inwith the fundamental defects in certain dividual professors, each one free to give a diploma in his specialty; how free were blaze, all proceeded from England." the students, with free travel, free lodgthis individualism, this taking special this became one of the corner stones of ered confusing and wasteful to take more than two kinds of study at the same time. It is to be hoped that under the title "Moadequate treatment and that the subject of Syrian and of Jewish education and schools will be given to specialists.

It cannot be said that the consideration of Arabic education is unimportant or not germane to this cyclopædia, rope did not cease to be its debtor in able settlement. "It is not necessary, medicine, in astronomy, in philosophy, commented Mr. Fish later, "to waste draw claims for indirect damages, as not &c., and because, however much we may laud the Western universities of the Middle Ages, the savants and teachers of the the British Government | if supported by breadth and reality of learning. We can door against future negotiations." still learn from these clear Arab thinkers and psychologists, who forbade the corporal punishment of school children because it broke their self-respect, and who recognized what we have not yet done. that a multiplicity of contemporaneous studies lead to waste of time and superficialty of attainment. Every productive scholar knows that he cannot properly at a time, yet he expects a "green" intellect to carry forward half a dozen abreast May an "Arabic" reform soon begin.

To sum up the results of one's impression The idea of departmental be avoided. editors is good, but it ought to be enlarged choice and arrangement of articles in try no room for choice. his sphere. There is now apparently magic transformation, especially if men of ington. That instrument de learning for its own sake. We are unfor- tions committed by those vessels." Then we would have more coordination. solid scholarship.

In any case our warmest thanks are due to Columbia for this "open sesame." this godsend to all educators. It is meet at Geneva, Switzerland. earnestly to be desired that this open of educational truth and direction

Among the clever, observant young that the arbitrators should assume barrister and publicist. Well connected, time Powers to accede to them. a graduate of Harvard and an officer in

it will be seen, was likely to take a The treaty read: professional interest in the novel questions coming trial and to form discerning esbe brought together at Geneva. He resolved, fortunately, to keep a diary of his committed by the aforesald vessels, and gene observations and impressions. From this record, concerned in part with incidents ferred to a tribunal of arbitration. not heretofore published, Mr. Hackett

The "Alabama Claims" were among the

that surrounded the court. .

evidently so. Not a single Arabic source which had been constructed, manned and equipped in England, and which had in British ports. Because of the wholesustained through Confederate cruisers of British origin were eventually included under the generic name of the

Alabama claims. When General Grant assumed office as discussion both here and in England. A England, came up for ratification in the that they are landmissible if they should be pre-Senate a month after Grant's inauguration. Only one vote was cast in its favor. The Johnson-Clarendon convention put forward our demands as private claims, ignoring the national injury incurred ernment. It embodied the ideas of Secrecomprehend the public temper in America.

any rate, the larger part of the great been given. carrying trade which America had forno doubt intemperately, by Charles Sum-He struction. We find that on account of of carrying trade. The war, he claimed, had been "doubled in duration" through British intervention. Giving \$4,000,000,-000 as the cost of suppressing the rebelto a few studies at one given time, and that | lion, he added, "everybody can make the calculation "

Mr. Sumner's attitude seemed to portend hostilities. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, when of the same political party as the hammedan Education" we may get an President, was supposed to reflect the views of the Administration. As matter of fact, however, neither President Grant nor his Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish, had authorized Mr. Sumner to take the extreme position he did. their private views, they were determined because until the sixteenth century Eu- to proceed cautiously toward an honorwords to prove that such a doctrine [as Mr. Sumper's concerning the liability of East at that time far surpassed them in the Administration would have shut the We shall not follow the events that

led to the adoption of the treaty of Washington by which it was agreed to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration Enough has been said to indicate the nature of the claims and the state of popular feeling in America. The alarm felt in England over the prospect of a huge indemnity was reflected at Geneva carry on more than one piece of research in the historic deadlock respecting indirect claims. The Alabama claims were of two kinds, direct and indirect or national. The latter were demanded on behalf of the people of the United States of this first volume, there is promise of a as a nation. They covered such matters stimulating and useful work, and if some as loss of carrying trade, excess marine radical changes are made its defects can insurance, the cost of chasing down the Confederate cruisers and the extra expense of suppressing the rebellion inand made as systematic as it is now hetero- curred through England's alleged breach geneous. The subject matter of educa- of neutrality. These claims the British tion ought to be classified scientifically Government was determined to resist and a person placed in charge of each whatever the consequences. Indeed, pubsection who would be responsible for the lic opinion in Great Britain left the Minis-

The indirect claims were not specifino such arrangement. This would work a cally mentioned in the treaty of Washeminence in Europe were to assume this number of matters in dispute between the opened at noon of a Saturday: responsibility wherever no American of United States and Great Britain. It undoubted eminence is available. Would contained forty-three articles in addition it not be more sensible to acknowledge to the preamble. The first eleven treated that in our present conditions many of the Alabama claims. They expressed subjects are beyond the powers of Ameri- the "regret felt by her Majesty's Governcan scholars? If Professor Monroe should ment for the escape, under whatever cirin these cases turn to European scholars cumstances, of the Alabama and other veshe would be applauded by all who love sels from British ports and for the depredatunately not in the habit of frank acknowl- making this handsome apology, which edgment of these things. In most cases subsequently had considerable weight at subsequently had considerable weight at this it is not specialists in education who must denote the called upon, as he has often preferred growing out of acts committed by the the climate of his native country. He looked on the great international victory of peace on the growing out of acts committed by the climate of his native country. He looked on the great international victory of peace on the great internation to do, but specialists in each subject. vessels in question should be referred to a tribunal of arbitration to be composed of less repetition, fewer lacunæ, more uni- five arbitrators. These were to be named form method of presentation and more severally by the President, her Majesty's peror of Brazil. The arbitrators were to

The treaty laid down three rules governdoor shall lead not merely along a trail ing the duties of a neutral Power regardbrilliantly blazed but destined perhaps ing vessels engaged in or suspected of or two, but that it shall open on a broad a friendly Power. These rules Great Roman highway that shall always remain Britain did not recognize as having been the road by which men travel in search a part of international law at the time of cordial relations between the two coun-Recollections of the Geneva Tribunal. tries her Majesty's Government agreed men who attended the private sessions of rules to have been in force when the Ala- His form, his glorious countenance and his activ the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva bama claims arose. Finally the conin 1872 as secretaries to arbitrators, agents tracting parties bound themselves to oband counsel was Frank Warren Hackett, serve these rules as mutual obligations who afterward became eminent as a in the future and to invite other mari-

The treaty seemed to make every poss he civil war, Mr. Hackett had practised ble concession in regard to the Alabama law several years when through the solici- claims that public opinion in America tation of a classmate in the public service could demand. Its tone was obviously at Washington an offer came to him of conciliatory. Indeed the language of the post of secretary to Caleb Cushing, the treaty appeared to be so plain a connewly appointed senior counsel for the fession of default as to leave nothing for United States before the Geneva tribunal. the arbitrators to do except to determine By education and experience Mr. Hack- the amount of the award in damages.

In order to remove and adjust all of international law involved in the forth- | and claims on the part of the United States, and coming trial and to form discerning es-timates of the noted jurists who were to be brought together at Geneva. He re-"gree that all the said claims, growing out of acts

> Later on, after the treaty had been Disraeli, dated May 9, 1871, the day after the treaty had been concluded:

You will doubtless observe that there is sig The "Alabama Claims" were among the inincance in every line of the preamble to the first most troublesome of the legacies inherited erticle. Incedite per ignes, &c. The object is to remove and adjust "all complaints," as well as The "complaints" intended are

Colonna family of Rome. Now Giles prepare an article. It seems hardly con- in recognizing the belligerent rights of the line. . . Our object was to let in the claims quest was granted and the conference of the Government without letting in all those wild demands. While therefore we refer to the differences and complaints in general language, we submit to arbitration only the claims "growing out of the acts committed" by certain vessels.
This limitation was not obtained without much difficulty, and could not have been obtained at cessor as teacher of the royal house of France, Vincent of Beauvais, the most lations, even in English, of certain Arabic increase destroyer all claims for damages and other parts of the subject the subject and the pointed out to the lations, even in English, of certain Arabic increase destroyer all claims for damages and other parts of the subject the capture of the whole-lations are destroyer all claims for damages and other parts of the subject the capture of the whole-lations are destroyer all claims for damages and other parts of the subject the capture of the whole-lations are destroyer as teacher of the royal house of lations, even in English, of certain Arabic increases and other parts of the subject the capture of the whole-lations are destroyer as teacher of the royal house of lations, even in English, of certain Arabic increases and other parts of the subject the capture of the whole-lations are destroyer as teacher of the royal house of lations, even in English, of certain Arabic increases and other parts of the subject the capture of the whole-lations are destroyer as the capture of the royal house of the whole-lations are destroyer as the capture of the captu and ought to be accepted as balancing the con plaints which they had made on the score of national wrong, and that they ought to be con-tent with a provision that would entitle them to bring forward claims founded on direct losses (such as the sinking of the Hatterss) without President of the United States in 1869 the going further. Of course it may be possible that Alabama claims were the subject of heated discussion both here and in England. A as for instance claims on account of pursuing and convention signed by Lord Clarendon article to give direct color to such claims, and and Reverdy Johnson, our Minister to our counsel will of course be directed to argue

> sented. A year later in a public speech Sir Stafford declared that the American commissioners had waived the indirect claims. "We, the commissioners, were distinctly through the conduct of the British Gov- responsible," he said, "for having represented to the Government that we untary Seward, who had failed signally to derstood a promise to be given that these claims were not to be put forward and claims were, the arbitrators declared, Public opinion insisted upon a substan- were not to be submitted to arbitration. tial reparation. England, it was be- The unanimous recollection of the Amerihad intentionally contrived to can commissioners, on the other hand, prolong the war in her own interest. At was to the effect that no such promise had The arbitrators therefore denied the re-

Mr. Hackett strongly upholds the treaty merly enjoyed had been driven by the right of the United States to submit the Confederate cruisers to seek protection indirect claims at Geneva, arguing that under the British flag. The popular feel- the British commissioners inferred more ing in America was expressed, though than was warranted from the representations of the American commiss ner, chairman of the Committee on For- The latter, it appears, were willing to eign Relations of the Senate, in a widely abandon the indirect claims, but knowing circulated speech opposing the Johnson- that the Senate would reject any agree-Clarendon convention. Mr. Sumner de- ment essentially similar to the Johnsonclared that the Confederate "depreda- Clarendon convention, wished to have tions and burnings, making the ocean these troublesome demands formally set aside by the tribunal of arbitration. estimated the damages at \$15,000,000 for This inference is in harmony with an unvessels destroyed and \$110,000,000 for loss published letter by the late J. C. Bancroft Davis, who acted as the American secretary for the commission which drew up the treaty. The letter, addressed to Mr. Hackett on July 10, 1902, reads in part:

I had an interview with Mr. Adams [the Ameri can arbitrator at Geneval, in which at the re-quest of Mr. Fish and of the President I conveyed to him the information that neither the President or the Secretary of State desired to have the in put in the case because the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had officially put them forward in such a way that it was though that the tribunal must be asked to pass on them.

Excitement rose to a high pitch in England when it was found that the indirect claims had been included in the American case. Our Minister, Gen. Schenck, cabled to Secretary Fish: "London journals all Evarts here cooperating." Britain owed compensation to the United States for the injury inflicted by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers, and no one could tell into how many hundreds of millions sterling the award might run if a Swiss, a Brazilian and an Italian arbitrator were allowed to pass

The arbitrators met on December 16, 1871, and chose Count Sclopis of Italy as cases, copies of which in French and Engcases were exchanged on April 15, 1872. The arbitrators, who were not present on this occasion, convened for hearings on June 15, 1872. The court was held at the tribunal on Saturday, September 14, at a conference to be held with open doors.

The Lord Chief Justice apparently did of enormous flowers on stems often more than two feet long. Jack Rose outrivals second and less conference of the tribunal of the court, which opened at poor of a Saturday.

years of age, was of a large frame and of a cour-teous and dignified manner. • Upon his right sat Jacques Staempfil of the Canton of Bern, at three separate times president of the would have had his heroes. Upon the president's left was the Baron (soon to be Viscount) d'Ita-jub4 of Brazil, an embodiment of gentleness. small, slender and of an unusually refined appear- and England. to be an accomplished, well bred man of the world perfectly self contained. His resemblance to his distinguished father, President John Quincy dent of the Swiss Republic and the Em- Adams, as seen in well known portraits, did not seem at all imaginary.

The Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Alexander Cockburn, occupying the end seat to the president's left, was a man whose like is not often He too was short of stature and of a con to be overgrown and forgotten in a decade purposing to engage in hostilities against a bullet and the eye of an eagle. Onless and ner trast to the almost rigid demeanor of Mr. Adam It would not be true to declare of Sir Alexande the civil war, but in order to strengthen the that I behold him through the vista of years alive and alert, at one end of the highly dis burn was by far the most interesting memory of the conferences which I had the privliege of attending.

The secretary of the tribunal was M. Alexandre Favrot of Bern, a professor of French in the cantonal school there, who had lived some years in England. The American agent was John Chandler Bancroft Davis, who had resigned the office
of Assistant Secretary of State to accept
his present post. Mr. Davis had prepared
the American case and represented his
Government before the tribunal. He was
Government before the tribunal. He was
assisted by counsel including Caleb Cushconsisted by counsel including Caleb Cushassisted by counsel, including Caleb Cushing, William Maxwell Evarts and Morrison Remick Waite. The British agent once because the man there answers liftic year and the fish born in that year the Under Secretary of State Charles. Aubrey Stuart, C. B., Lord Tenterden, whose counsel were Sir Roundell Palmer, Attorney-General, and Montague Bernard, professor of international law at

has now drawn freely in Reminiscences of the General Tribunal (Houghton Miffling the meaning of the term Alabama claims of interesting personages and of reproducting the political and social atmosphere in the readable merit of commissioners, in a letter to Mr. Davis their private secretaries. Mr. Davis presented to each of the arbitrators a called the two Govern-their private secretaries. Mr. Davis presented to each of the arbitrators a called to each of the between the Governments had not yet been "removed" and asked the tribunal to adjourn for a period long enough to enable a supplementary convention to be made between the two countries.

Mr. Davis after a moment's hesitation discussion of "Chivalrie Education" for of the imagination could be considered the youth of both sexes of the mediaval either an ancient source or a modern nobility the author quotes as his main authority. It does not even include the can commerce on the high seas. Not contemporary authority. It does not even include the contemporary authority treatise by Gries de Orients unter der Orients unter of the ve to know that he belonged to the princely wounded for an amateur intending to what Americans regarded as undue haste neeted with the word "differences" in the first municate with his Government. The re-

adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Hackett gives a full and decidedly interesting account of the hurried negotiations that took place in these two days between the British and American delegations at Geneva. Fortunately Mr. Davis and Lord Tenterden were personal friends. They had collaborated as secre- and multitude of colors it is the plan taries to the joint high commission which framed the treaty of Washington. Both wished to see the intent of that instrument tiations came of course from the American delegation, but helpful suggestions were made by Lord Tenterden. The outcome was a compromise satisfactory March and April are the months to loos to the Governments of both the United States and Great Britain. On Wednesday Count Sclopis mad

statement ostensibly based on Lord Tenterden's application for an adjournment. It announced that in the opinoin of the arbitrators the indirect claims did not constitute upon the principles of international law good foundation for an award of compensation or computation of damages between nations. These nal, regardless of any existing disagree-

ineligible for consideration by the tribument between the two Governments. quest for adjournment. The statement was an extrajudicial announcement, the wording of which had been agreed upon by the British and American delegations. The belated argument which the British agent filed on June 27 bore marks of having

been hastily prepared. It looked suspiciously as if the counsel for Great Britain had been taken by surprise. months the opinion had prevailed in England that the trial would not be concluded The Chief Justice had made up his mind that the treaty of Washington was dead. As soon as he found that the arbitration would proceed he set to work with characteristic energy to study the mass of documentary evidence, which he had theretofore neglected. The unremittent labor which he exacted of himself had evidently a bad effect on his temper. He was at times extremely overbearing and on one occasion the president of the tribunal found himself obliged to rebuke the British arbitrator.

At another time the Chief Justice gave offence to Mr. Adams. The British agent had been arguing against certain figures in the American table of claims. Sir Alexander Cockburn took up the subject and virtually charged the agent and counsel of the United States with pre-ferring claims which they knew were ferring claims which they knew were fletitious. Says Mr. Hackett:

demand that the United States shall with-the purport of Sir Alexander's words. The subdraw claims for indirect damages, as not within intention of the treaty. Ministry was a remark hastily thrown out and perhaps alarmed. Am exerting myself with hope it sounded worse than the speaker really intended. to prevent anything rash or offensive being done or said by this Government. Such as first being done or said by this Government. Government.
The British claimed in a voice quivering with emotion. "I Ministry had indeed good reason for alarm. In the treaty of Washington it country traduced. With that Mr. Adams moved had virtually confessed that Great saft to descend from the bench and leave the room. For a moment there was silence and a gread on the part of all as to what was to follow. Sir Alexander wore a look as if conscious of having gone too far. Count Scionis gross and extending his hands spoke a word or two calmly but with an air of supreme authority, to soothe the two men thus antagonized. Under the influence of men thus antagonized. Under the influence of the kindly yet firm bearing of the president the Englishman (to his credit be it said; offered sul on the indirect as well as on the direct able words of apology. Mr. Adams resumed his claims.

The task of fixing upon a proper sum in damages was concluded on September 2. The amount was \$15,500,000, to be paid in gold within one year. The tribunal president. The tribunal adjourned after prepared the draft of the decision in French. having received the British and American Mr. Adams and Sir Alexander Cockburn were asked to provide an English translish were distributed among the arbitra- lation. Three days later the tribunal tors, agents and counsel. The counter adopted the English version as the act cases were exchanged on April 15, 1872. of decision. The paper, it was decided.

opened at noon of a Saturday:

The president, Count Sclopts, a man past seventy pears of age, was of a large frame and of a court teous and dignified manner. • • * Upon his right sat Jacques Staempfil of the Canton of the Bern, at three separate times president of the second and last conference of the tributal is a delicate pink on long wavy stems and a particularly profuse bloomer late in the season. The W. W. Rawson is white opinion to be annexed to the protocol. At the close of the president's address declaring the labors of the tribunal at an is exactly the shade of the rose of the same name. The Catherine Duer is the same name. The Catherine Duer is the same name. Swiss Confederation; stout and resolute, plain of the firing of a national salute was most popular scarlet for indoor of feature, his mien indicating a resolute inde heard. It had been ordered by the canheard. It had been ordered by the can-tion. "The Swiss "The Twentieth Century is the most pendence a man of the stuff of which Carlyle tonal government of Geneva. The Swiss artillerymen displayed the flags of Geneva and Switzerland and of the United States

ance. His gold bowed glasses gave to him the The British arbitrator, however, did over war. His departure is thus described At the extreme right sat Mr. Charles Francis by Caleb Cushing: "The instant that Adams, short of stature, of a ruddy complexion Count Sclopis closed and before the sound and quite baid. He bore himself as one who was of his last words had died on the ear Sir Alexander Cockburn snatched up his hat and without participating in the leavetakings around him, without a word or sign of courteous recognition for any of his colleagues, rushed to the door.'

The text of the decision and award handsomely engrossed, fills twenty folio pages bound in heavy covers and protected by a morocco case. A complimentary copy is deposited in the archives of Geneva.

SAVING TIME.

Answer Telephone Calls in the New Style One Way of Doing It.

The fact that time is money in business and that every day there is lost in New York a great deal of time in telephoning is responsible for some new telephone s you encounter nowadays.

Suppose you want the head of the Police Department. Of course you won't get him at once, but the person you do get will answer thus: "Lieut. So and So, Com-missioner's office."

ably become general.

One great advantage of it is that you know instantly when you have the wrong number and are spared the questions you to cultivate the water, berham

generally have to ask.

A Nurse for Fire Calls.

headquarters
The request for a nurse was made by the fire commission, which pointed out that larger organisms but of those at all depths numbers of firemen are injured.

THE DAHLIA BED.

Bloomers Which Should Be Looked

After Early in the Spring. "The dahlia is the most important bulk for spring planting and gives us the mos gorgeous of all fall flowers," said a nurseryman. "In spite of its gorgeous blofor poor soil. The lighter the soil the better it will bloom in either sun or shade the difference being that the sunny spots carried out. The initiative in the nego- will give a smaller plant and a greater profusion of blooms.

"Though August, September and Octo ber are the months for dahlia blooms, after the roots and prepare the soil If the dahlia grower has to buy hes bulbs this season it is important that inshould begin to treat them properly of their arrival.

"If possible plant each tuber in a poand sink it in a cold frame. If the cold frame is not handy then place the pot in the cellar or any cool place in the house. only be sure there is a plentiful supply of light, not sun. If the bulbs grow too fast do not pinch off the shoots, but simply move them to a cooler location.

"In April get your dahlia bed ready Carefully turn the soil and cultivate until it is well pulverized, but do not add manure. Rich soil has a tendency to produce a luxuriant foliage but hardly any flowers. If the soil is rather rich I advise a dressing of a thick layer of fine coal ashes well spaded into the surface soil.

"Along in May, after all danger of from has passed, set out the dahlla bulba For planting make a trench about three inches deep and place the bulbs in the bottom about three inches apart. The carefully cover them with loose soil Until the plants make their appearance there is nothing for you to do beyond keeping the weeds off the bed.

After the shoots show above the ground they should be watered at least twice a week and the ground should be stirred once a day. The stirring of the soil is worth more to your dahlias than tons of manure. The feeding roots of the dablia are near the surface and they like to get the air.

"If more than one shoot comes from the same tuber the weaker ones should be cut off below the ground, and as soon as the plant attains the height of one foot it is time to tie it loosely to a stake. When it is two feet tall you must begin to feed it. This is best done by placing a circle of well rotted stable manure to the depth

earth about it cool.

"In pruning you should never allow the shoot to be removed to get too old to be easily snipped off with an ordinary garden pruning knife. I have one rule for pruning dahlias, which is to pinch back the crown

bush.
"Though there are a multitude of varieties, all of them are divided into two classes, exhibition dahlias and garden dahlias. While the first class has the most highly refined and perfectly formed flowers, they are not free bloomers. The garden dahlias are noted for their pro-fusion of bloom and length of stem. If you wish to grow dahlias for cut flowers or decorative purposes select varieties from the garden class. "From the garden class I would advise

"From the garden class I would advise the amateur to try any of the following varieties: Storm King, the most free blooming white; Charles Lanier, a deep dull gold; Vashti, a clear bright yellow; Dr. Kirkland, a deep maroon blossom, very large; Meteor, which has a very large full flower of bright scarlet, and Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, a variety about which too much cannot be said. The plant seldom grows above thirty inches tall, and it branches immediately above the ground, so it does not need to be staked. The flowers are snow white and measure from four to five inches across. From the be-ginning to the end of the season it is a mass of blooms.

important group among the single dahias. They carry enormous flowers, often more than four inches across, on stout, long stems. This variety is available in several shades ranging from pure white to deep crimson.

TEMPERATURE OF OCEAN.

Atlantic Deeps Colder Than Formeri Great Floating Meadows. From the Boston Transcript. Sir John Murray called attention to the

fact that the temperature of the ocean is changing. The Atlantic deeps are colder changing. now than at the time of the Challenger expedition, thirty-five years ago, and there apparently a cycle of this change in the north Atlantic In the North Sea the spawning grounds

are distinctly the places of current from the Atlantic, and for the different fish correspond with the degree of salinity of the ater. What the reason for this is has no yet been determined, but it is importan from the food of man standpoint to know where the fish are to be found and why the places to which they resort change.

and they distribute themselves from by means of marked individuals.

given centre, this having been determined Another interesting story was the means of telling the age of the fish. rinkles you encounter nowadays.

Or as they are popularly called earbones All of the large hotels have a rule by can be used for this purpose on much the

which an operator is obliged to answer same principle as the trunk of a tree gives your ring immediately with the name evidence of its growth. In both there are till within a year or two. The sea is crowded with life.

are the forms that nets of hardly greate coarseness than a silk pocket handke nard, professor of international law at Oxford.

The group in the court room was limited to the personages already mentioned and their private secretaries, Mr. Dayis

The same rule in a page rule there is supposed to follow this rule. The time which would be lost through the questions this rule has eliminated would amount to their private secretaries, Mr. Dayis fathoms, than on any meadow or fore

He suggested that it might be possible to cultivate the ocean by furnishing to U water, perhaps by means of sewage, som lacking elements, so that certain place might be made attractive to food fish and From the Los Angeles Examiner.

be economically valuable. He noted further how at the meeting of cold and warm cur-